THE BOMBAY COURIER

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 14 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 945

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 14th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

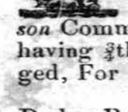
DUNCAN, GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 14th October, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The New fast sailing *Liverpool* built Ship *Tory* 650 Tons. *Arch. Reid* Commander. For Frieght apply to.

DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 14 Oct. 1837.



FOR CHINA.—The Barque "*Blake*" 600 Ton, *William Thompson* Commander, will have quick despatch, having ¾th three fourths of her Cargo engaged, For freight apply to

DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 14th Oct. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; will sail 15th November has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offer.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 14th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The teak built *Ship Mermaid*, 600 tons, *Ingram Chapman*, Commander, having ¾ of her cargo engaged will positively sail on 1st November and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to Captain *Chapman* at the Office of Messrs. *William Nicol and Co.*—Rampart Row, 14th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, The new Liverpool built Ship *John Knox*, of 540 Tons, (per new scale of measurement) *John Thompson*, Commander, now on her second voyage, and sails very fast.

For terms apply to,

DUNCAN, GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 14th October, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. BAX H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way, for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 14th Oct., 1137.

THE *Schooner Emily*, expressly to be fitted up for the accommodation of six Passengers, will be dispatched for the Red Sea, about the 10th December next or earlier, should inducement offer.

For terms apply to Mr. *Baxter* at *Messrs. Forbes and Co's*, office.—Bombay, 13th Oct. 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Mary Dugdale* for freight apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol*, and Co. having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.—Bombay, 14th October, 1837.

STOLEN.—On the night of Wednesday, the 27th or the Morning of Thursday, the 28th Instant, from my House, a Brass Telescope, on a Brass pedestal with rack-work Machinery, makers name *Bithray*, Royal Exchange, London. A reward of Fifteen Rupees will be given on restoration of the Telescope which is much more than the value of the brass,

D. BIRCH,—*M D.*

Supg. Med. Officer, Neilgherries.

Ootacamund, 30th Sept., 1837.

MESSMAN WANTED.

WANTED for H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons a, Messman, who will be required to produce Testimonials as to Character and competency.

Applications to be addressed, Post Paid, to the President of the Mess Committee 4th Lt. Dragoons.—Kirkee, 12th Oct. 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 14th October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal having determined, in consequence of the alterations effected by the New Regulations for Postage which came into operation on the 1st instant, to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will now consist of one sheet, and be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter, and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of those days to all outstations *bearing postage*. The Subscribers to this paper will thus be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminution of postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, October, 14th 1837.

THE SPECTATOR.

A MADRAS NEWSPAPER published twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

The SPECTATOR is printed on a double sheet and contains 32 Columns of matter.

Terms of Subscription ~~Rs~~ 10 per quarter or 35 ~~Rs~~ per annum if paid in advance.

N. B. The total annual postage to any part of the Bombay Presidency will be ~~Rs~~ 40.

Agents at Bombay Messrs. SKINNER and Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next, the 18th Instant, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned viz.

An Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of 1st 2d and 3d size, Blue, Green, and Plain, Glass and Brass bottom Vase Lamps complete, spare chimnies, Plain Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, Plain Decanters, Phials, Purple Finger Cups, Plated Candle Sticks, double and single branched Candlestick with Shades, single branch Wall Shades &c.

An Invoice of Imitation Jewellery consisting of Necklaces, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Buckles &c.

An Invoice of Fancy Stationery consisting of Embassed Boards, Letter and Note Paper, Medallions &c.

An Invoice of Saddlery from "*Edwin Miles*" consisting of Plain and Shafted Hunting, Saddles, Plain and quilted (Ladys',) Saddles, Plated and Brass Mounted Gig Harness, Fancy Bridles, Riding and Hunting Whips &c.

An Invoice of Hard Ware, consisting of Knives and Forks of different descriptions, Penknives, Razors, Scissors, Tool Chests, Cast Iron Kettles &c.

A few Canisters of Gunpowder, Gingham Umbrellas, Sets of Billiard Balls, French Time Pieces, a few Cashmer Shawls, a small quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Dimity, Dhoria's &c. a few Pieces of Oxford Mixture and Scarlet Cloth, sundry Articles of Household furniture &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Buggy, several Buggy and Shigram Horses, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may be received.—Nesbitt Lane, 14th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A powerful Bay Shigram Horse, of high blood and good figure; Height 15 hands.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH and Co.—Nesbit Lane, 14th October, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MUSIC.

H. A. CANNON, in announcing to the gentry and the public in general, the proposed Establishment of the above Institution, begs leave most respectfully to request their support and patronage. The Library will not only embrace all the latest compositions of the most eminent, professors, native and foreign, but a great portion of the elementary works that have been recently published, and which have so much facilitated the acquisition of a knowledge, of the joyous science, together with a very extensive selection of the works of the old Masters.

The Library will be constantly supplied with all the most approved novelties, of the day, Vocal and Instrumental. For Terms of Subscription Etc. apply to H. A. CANNON, No. 30, Meadow Street.—Bombay, 14th October, 1837.

IN the Press, and will be published in the course of this month,

Proposed Instructions and Regulations for the Exercise and Field movements of the Horse and Foot Artillery in India, adapted to the new system of Cavalry Regulations, dedicated to the Officers of Artillery in

BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

By a Subaltern of the Madras Horse Brigade.

The work may be obtained by application to Mr. Marsden, Superintendant of the Asylum Press, Madras.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HUGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira (Gordon Duff, and Co's.) at Rs. 280 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.

Ditto Malmsey do. (do. do.) at Rs. 130 per half quarter Cask.

Ditto Port (Knowles's) at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Full flavored Claret (1825) at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Superior old Pale Sherry at Rs. 250 per Hhd. or Rs. 16 per dozen.

Fine golden colored do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs. 13 per dozen.

Also a few superior, well finished, double barreled Rifles and Guns, and Holster Pistols, in cases with Instruments complete.

Double Barrelled Rifles, (No. 12 Balls) at Rs. 400 each.

Ditto Guns from Rs. 300 at Rs. 120 each.

Hoslter Pistols from Rs. 120 at Rs, 45 each.

Terms Cash,—apply at their office, Rampart Row.—Bombay 13th Oct., 1837.

WOOLER AND CO.—MR. J. H. WOOLER, sole partner in India, of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., begs leave to request, that all persons indebted to the said firm, will make early arrangements for the settlement of their accounts.

And all Persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same for payment, before the 1st of January ensuing.

Mr. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his best thanks to the public, and particulary to the Civil and Military Services, for the liberal support afforded for so long a period to the late firm of W. and Co., and he trusts that the present firm (of which he is a member) will continue to receive and to merit a continuance of the same.

WOOLER AND Co., respectfully beg leave now to offer their services to the Civil and Military portion of the community and to the public generally, in the execution of commissions from Europe, which their Mr. W., (having recently returned to this country) has made every arrangement at Home for the purpose of enabling them to undertake with as much dispatch and upon as liberal terms, as any other House in Bombay. And they trust that an experience of upwards of 37 years in India will insure their affording equal satisfaction.—Bombay, 12th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. J. B. EAST, Miniature and Portrait Painter from London, having established himself at this Presidency, requests the support of his friends and the public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature painting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be paid on the first sitting, the remainder on delivery.

All orders and references sent to *Mr. Malvery's*, Circulating Library in Church lane, will meet with prompt attention.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

ON SALE,—Or to be rented for such length of time as may be agreed upon after the first day of November next that Bungalow at present occupied as a Mess room by the 19th Regt. N. I. at Poona.

Apply to Mesers *Dirom Carter and Co.*, —Bombay, 14th October 1837.

NOTICE.—The Partnership carried on by *John Montague Farnworth*, *Merwanjee Cooverjee*, and *Philip Mackeson*, under the name and style of *Farnworth and Co.*, was dissolved on the 9th October Inst.

Notice is hereby given, that the Interest and responsibility of *John Montague Farnworth*, ceased on the above date, and the business will in future be carried on by the remaining partners, *Merwanjee Cooverjee*, and *Philip Mackeson*, under the style and Firm of *Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.*, who are responsible for all claims against the late firm of *Farnworth and Co.*, up to the date above mentioned, and those who are indebted to the said late Firm, are hereby requested to settle and pay their debts to the undersigned as early as possible.

MERWANJEE COOVERJEE, AND CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1837.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned, in returning thanks to the Public in general, and the *Army* in particular for the patronage with which his efforts to establish a *General Commission* and *Army Agency* at this Presidency have hitherto been supported, in connexion with the late Firm of *Farnworth and Co.*, begs leave to intimate his intention of conducting a similar business under the same style and designation. To residents at outstations, Messes, as well as private individuals, a circular unfolding the advantages to be derived from this Agency, will be forwarded in course of a few days.

J. M. FARNWORTH,

Bombay, 14th Oct., 1837.

MR. WAGHORN'S AGENCY.—In consequence of the dissolution of the late firm of *Farnworth and Co.*, *Mr. J. M. Farnworth*, lately of that establishment, begs to inform individuals desirous of availing themselves of *Mr. Waghorn's* arrangements for the conveyance of letters overland, that this Agency will from this date be conducted by him under the style of *Farnworth and Co*,

The *Hugh Lindsay*, being advertised to sail for Suez on the 22nd inst., all letters to be transmitted to Mr. Waghorn, should be particularly addressed to *Farnworth and Co.*, Army and General Commission Agents, Tamarind Lane, next door to Mr. G. S. King.

FARNWORTH AND CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1837.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—At A. B. *Collet's & Co.* No. 8 Apollo Street.

	Rs.	A.
The Horse (Library of useful Knowledge) 8 vo..	8	0
Kitchener's Cook's Oracle 12 mo.....	5	8
Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography 8 vo thick..	55	0
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening 8 vo thick..	45	0
Buckland Geology and Mineralogy 2 vols. 8 vo..	35	0
Oliver's Antiquities of Free-Masonry 8 vo	10	0
Dolby's Cook's Dictionary 12 mo.....	14	0
Domestic Cookery 12 mo.....	6	0
Duncan's Edinburgh Dispensatory 8 vo.....	17	0
Faraday's Chemical Manipulation 8 vo.....	18	0
Gibbon's Rome completed in one volume Imperial 8 vo.....	30	0
Parkin's Elements of Flower Drawing.....	3	0
A million of Facts, correct Data &c. on all subjects.....	10	0
Maunder's Treasury of knowledge.....	9	0
Butler's Atlas of Modern Geography	12	0
Mammas Lessons for children.....	3	0
De Luc's Letters on the Physical History of the Earth 8 vo	10	0
Young Lady's book	15	0
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary Remodelled by Smart 8 vo.....	15	0
Cobbett's Cottage Economy.....	3	0
Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary Imperial 8 vo.....	30	0
Life of Bishop Heber 2 vols. 4 to.....	25	0
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary 8 vo. half bound.	12	0
Lushington's Journey from Calcutta to Europe by way of Egypt.....	4	0
Nicholson's Operative Mechanics 8 vo. thick....	20	0
Deletanville's French and English Dictionary 8 vo.....	7	0

ALSO.

Embossed and Enamel visiting Cards of different sizes from 1 to 2 ~~Rs~~ per Pack of 25 and 50 Cards each pack, Foolscap and Demy London boards for Drawing at from 5 to 5 ~~Rs~~ per Dozen.—Bombay, 13th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the undermentioned articles until the 31st day of October next,

Elephant Tusks 1st Sort, about	2	Candies	of	600 E. lbs
Do. do. 2d do. "	2	do.	of	do.
Do. Grinders..... "	½	do.	of	do.
Bees Wax..... "	8	do.	of	do.
Light Pepper..... ..."	19	do.	of	500 do.
Dammer..... "	2	do.	of	600 do.
Teak Timbers.....	100			
" Planks.....	948			
" Slabs.....	500			
" Taldam and Plank Pieces	246			
" Sheathing Boards.....	3668			
" Joists or Beams.....	209			

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date, when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons

...ade tenders are at liberty to at-...e highest offer, if approved of,

...posit of one-third of the amount of ... the articles tendered for must be de-...ted twenty five days after the tender is ...cepted if from either of the Presidencies or twelve days if from the neighbourhood.

Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

*** The Advertisement for Sale by Auction, dated 2d August, is withdrawn.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.
Coml. Office, Alleppey, 4th Sept., 1837.

કેરલ•રાજ્ય•ઉપરનારને•રાજાજીએ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•અકટોબર•આવતા•મહીનાની•શુધી•ફ્રે ઠલ•પ્રકલો•માલ•વેચાતો•આપવા•રાજા•પર ખોજલો•લેશે ❋

કાઢી•દાંત•અવલનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી • દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❋

કાઢી•દાંત•કુછમમનો•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❋

કાઢી ની•દાકાડ•આશરે•અરધી•ખાંડી • દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❋

કાચુ•મીન•આશરે•આઠ•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❋

કુલકાં•મરી•આશરે ૧૯ ખાંડી•દર•એક ૫૦૦ રતલની ❋

દાંમર•આશરે•બે•ખાંડી•દર•એક ૬૦૦ રતલની ❋

શાગવાંની•લાકડાં	૧૦૦
શાગવાંની•પાટીઆં	૬૪૮
શાગવાંની•અછોલાં	૫૦૦
શાગવાંની•તાલદંમ•અથવા•પા ટીઆંનાં•પ્રકટકાઓ	૨૪૬
પ્રકારનાંપાટીઆં	૩૬૬૮
ખીમો	૨૦૬

ફ્રુપલી•જીનશ•વેચાતી•લેવાનાં•પરપોજ લો•પ્રેબલે•આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજા નાં•કુછીનાં•દેવાંનને•નાંમનુ•શરનાંમ•પ્રકરી તે•કુપર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આઈ•પરપોજ લ•પ્રલાંની•જનશનુછે•તે•કુપર•છાપેલી•મુ દત•શુધી•મોકોરબંધ•પ્રકરી•આપશે•તે•લેશે ને•તેમો•લાવ•અંખરથી•ખુલુ•પ્રકરી•લખી•જ ણાવવો•શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•કુન્જુર•પ્રચેરીમો પરપોજલ•પ્રકરનારાઓને•આવવાની•તાંકાં રજાછે•તાંકાં•તેઓનાં•દેખતાં•કુધાડશે•ને જેની•કીમત•વધતી•કશે•ને•તે•જે•તનુ • પ્રબુલ•પ્રકવુ•ધટશે•તો•પ્રકરશે ❋

પરપોજલ•પ્રબુલ•થઆપછી•જે•જનશનુ• પરપોજલ•પ્રકરશે•તે•ધણીકિ•તેમો•લખેલી•કી મતનો•એક•તરીજે•કીશો•જે•બીજા•દેશા વરનાં•તાલુકાનો•કોએતો•પચીશ•દાડામો• તથા•તાંકાંની•પકડોશમાંનાં•ગાંમોનો•કોએ તો•બાર•દાડામો•અમાનત•દાખલ•કુવેજ • આપવો ❋

પ્રાંજ•વધારે•અંણીતાથાવુ•કોએતો•કેઠલ શકી•પ્રકરનારને•અરજ•કીધાથી•માલુમ•થશે❋

જે•અકેર•ખબર•બીજા•આગારાટની•તે રીખની•લખેલી•છપાવી•કતી•તે•પ્રકારી• નાંખીછે ❋

જાંન•મારકીકુ,
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોર•ની•શરકારનો વેપાર•ખાતાનો•આકતીઓ
શ્રી•આલપજ્જા•વેપાર•ખાતાની
આકીશ•તા• ૪ કી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❋

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black : the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 ~~Rs~~ ₹ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 ~~Rs~~ ₹ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી

કેરલ•રાજ્ય•ઉપરનારને•રાજાજીએ•કુપર•પ્રકરે લી•જીનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ રજીઓ•બીજી•વેલા•જાણીતુ•પ્રકરે•તાંકાં•શુ ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•હાલની•મોશંમનો•ફ્રકરો• કીધેલોછે ❋

કાલી•એલચી•કુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ ગાકુ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•પ્રકરવા•દેશે•નકી•તે•કા લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ લચી•ની•અરજી•એકઠી•અથવા•કરએક•જ ઠા•ની•પણ•એકશો•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નકી•પ્રક રી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી • વધારેછે•તે•દર•એક•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર તલની•તે•બેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર પ્રકારનાં•ખરચથી•જપ્રાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ તા•પરમાંણે•વાંકાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે❋

મરીનો•જથો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા શે•તે•દર•એક•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૪૦૦ રતલ ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચીની•શરત•પરમાં ણે•વાંકાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે ❋

એલચી•કુપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત• રાખવા•તથા•મરી•કુપર•દર•ખાં ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•કબુલ•થઆપછી•બે જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેકેતો•કોએતો ૨૫ દાકાડામો•તથા•આલપજ્જમો•રેકેતો•કોઈતો આઠ•દાકાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•તથા•મરી• તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•પ્રકાકાડી• નકી•લજ્જાશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•કુવેજ• ગુનેકુગારીમો•જશે•તથા•પ્રકાલો•૨૬•તથા ખાતલ•થાશે ❋

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ• પછીનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેકેશે ❋

નમુનો•જોવો•કોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•પ્રકા જ•બીનાથી•વાકેફ્ર•આવુ•કોએતો•કેઠલ•શ કી•પ્રકરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે ❋

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•પ્રકરીને • લ ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોકોરબંદ•પ્રકરી• પ્રે બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનાં • કુ છીનાં•દેવાંનને•નાંમનુ•શરનાંમુ•પ્રકરી•તે•કુપ ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આએ•અરજી•પ્રલાંનો જનશનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોકલવી ❋

જેકોજ•અરજ•પ્રકરશે•તેનાંઓને•કુટછે•જે શ્રી•તરાવેનદરેમની•કુન્જુર•પ્રચેરીમો•અરજી કુધાડતી•વખત•તાંકાં•આવે•તાંકાં•તેનાંઓ ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•કુધાડશે ❋

જાંન•મારકીકુ
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોર•ની•શરકારનો•વે પાર•ખાતાનો•આકતીઓ

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST ; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 14th October 1837.

TO LET. An upper room House with outhouses, stables &c. situate at Mazagon near Mr. Wedderburn, hire moderate, inquire of Hyderally Cassumjee and Sons at their shop in the Fort.—Bombay, 14th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned Articles, the property of the Cochin Circar, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, until the 30th November next.

The Tenders will be opened on the following day in this Office, when the most advantageous offers will be accepted if approved by the Circar,

2000 Logs of Teak Timber.
3500 Dutch lbs. of Wax Candles.
2000 Ditto of Bees Wax.
16 Candies of Pepper [Candy of 500 English lbs.]

The Tenders for Timber must be for the whole quantity, and should distinctly specify, the price per Candy of each Class.

The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one square Kole [a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.]

The Timber is classed as follows.

	Length.		Breadth.
1st Class from	25 to 30	Malabar Koles	12 Borrels & upwards.
2d Ditto „	20 to 24½	Ditto	12 Do. Do.
3d Ditto „	16 to 19¾	Ditto	12 Do. Do.
4th Ditto „	12 to 18½	Ditto	10 Do. Do.
5th Ditto „	8 to 11¾	Ditto	8 Do. Do.
6th Ditto „	6 to 7¾	Ditto	5 Do. Do.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of * * * * the property of the Cochin Government."—Parnacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 6th September, 1837.

(Signed.) T. VENCATA SOOBIAH,—*Dewan.*

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred ; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers ; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal Steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER's letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid ; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay ; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated ; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication b... England and all the Ports of India would realize fr... sengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as ... said, no party will be bound by any present expressed ... tention of taking shares, though priority of claim will ... conferred thereby ; and it being of essential consequen... that the Committee should be enabled as early as possi... to communicate to parties at home the degree of supp... which such a scheme would be likely to receive in Indi... they will feel much obliged by intimation being made ... their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of share... they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may o... course, with reference to the condition referred to in thei... case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire...

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra ; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*
Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice :—

Names	*No. of shares.*	*Names.*	*No. of shares.*
Capt. R. Lloyd, I. N....	2	Turner and Co. anton,	
John Abbott,.....	5	by Boyd and Co.....	25
R. W. Allan.....	1	Nathaniel Alexander,....	2
T. Hyde Gardiner.....	1	Carr, Tagore and Co....	25
Bruce, Shand and Co. ..	30	Dwarkanauth Tagore,....	5
J and W Cragg and Co Canton.....	20	W. Prinsep,.....	5
W. J. Lloyd.....	1	Wm. Carr,.....	2
Boyd and Co.....	25	Prossonno Comar Tagore	5
B. Harding	5	Wm. Storm,.....	5
James Colquhoun.....	5	B. W. G. Frith,.....	1
J. Church.....	5	Andrew Wilson,.....	1
Edward Harding.....	5	Bagshaw and Co.....	20
Gilmore and Co.....	25	Leach, Kettlewell & Co.	25
S. R. Crawford.....	2	Thos. Leach,.....	5
K. R. Mackenzie.....	2	W. C. Kettlewell,.....	2
W. S. Smith.....	2	Lyall, Matheson and Co.	25
A. Gouger.....	1	C. Lyall,.....	5
Ramcomul Sen.....	2	John Lyall,.....	5
R. C. Jenkins, Fergusson and Co.....	25	D. Lyall, per John Lyall,	
R. C. Jenkins.....	5	Mutty Lol Seal,.....	1
Thos. Holroyd.....	5	A. Muller,.....	
W. F. Fergusson,.....	5	Rustomjee Cowasjee,..	1
Jas Crooke.....	5	G. Becher, (if Chartered)	
T. Braken.....	2	Daniel McDonald,.....	
Mackillop, Stewart & Co.	25	D. B. Syers,.....	
J. Stewart	5	Becher, Mackintosh and Co.....	
James Cullen.....	5	J. Becher,.....	4
E Mackintosh,.....	2		
J. H. Palmer.....	5	Colville, Gilmore and Co.	22
Brightman and Co.....	5	A. Gilmore,.....	0
J. D. Dow.....	2	J. P. McKilligan,.....	5
E. W. Brightman.....	1	Geo. Vint,.....	5
Eglinton, McClure & Co		Henry M. Low,.....	5
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.....	25	C. A. Cantor,.....	5
Adam, Scott and Co.....	5	Gisborne and Co.....	155
Colvin. Ainslie, Cowie & Co.....	25	John Dougall,.....	5
Alexan er Colvin.....	5	J. Richards,.....	
William Ainslie.....	3	G. Dougall,.....	
... Cowie.....	2	Montifore Carmicha... Co.....	
J. Gregory.....	1	...udk Carmichael,...	
Jos. Willis.....	10	...as Morgan, by his A... Ludk Carmichael, ..	
Willis Earle.....	20	J. Morgan,.....	
P. MacDonald.....	1	Macintyre and Co....	
R. S. Dring.....	1	A. D. Macleod,.....	
P. J. De Vine	1	C. Fagan.....	
Cockerell and Co.....	25	Macleod, Fagan and Co.	
R. H. Cockerell.....	5	J. W. McLeod,.....	
W. Martin.....	3	T. B. Swinhoe,.....	1
C. E. Newcomen.....	2	J. H Swinhoe,.....	1
A. T. De H. Larpent....	2	J. Allan,.....	10
Lindsay and Co. Canton	25	R. C. Paton,.....	5
J. A Walker.....	1	Thos Sewell,.....	2
Gunter and Co.....	2		

Numbers 103 : Shares 815

A true Copy.
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy. Com. N. B. S. E.*
September 16, 1837

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Muncherjee Bomanjee Cooper*, and *Hormusjee Burjorjee*, of Bombay Parsees, having contracted with *Doolabduss Moorlitherdass*, Hindoo, trading under the name and firm of *Moorlether Sumboo*, to purchase from him all that piece or parcel of Land, with the stable, Cocoanut trees or other Plantation, thereon and every part thereof, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Washermen Tank, under No. 727, any person or persons having any calim or demand thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are to make known the same to Messrs MORGAN and ARMITAGE, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated 12th of September 1837.

ખબર•કીઓથી•આપીએચજે—મંનચેરજી બમંનજી•કોપર•તથા•કોરમજજી•બરજોરજી શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•પારશીઓ•એકોએ•કુલબ દાશ•મોરલીધરદાશ•કીનકુ•જે•મણી•મોરલી ધરદાશ•શેત્રુને•નાંમનો•ધંધો•ચલાવેછે•તે • પાશેથી•જમીનનો•પ્રકકો•એક•તે•કુપર•ઈક તબેલો•તથા•નારીઅલીનાં•તથા • બીજા• ઝકાડોછે•તે• શુધી• તથા • તેનો•જલાછે • તાંકાં•શુધી•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તે• શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•ધોલીતલાવ•આગલકે•તે• કુપર•આંક ૭૨૭ મોછે—એ•કુપર•કરએક• લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો અથવા•બીજા•પ્રકાર•રીતનો•દાવો•પોચતો• કોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાણ•પ્રકરેચજે•મીરીઅ રશ•મારગીન•તથા•આરમીતેજને•આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•અકેર•પ્રકરે•મુદતપછી • કોઇનો•દાવો•પ્રબુલ•પ્રકરશે•નકી—તા• ૧૧ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ ❋

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Luxameeboye*, widow of *Atmaram Toolajee, Gunjey*, Taylor, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased, hath sold and disposed of her part or Plantation of Cocoanut and other trees with all right and title, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, near Lowar chall or Iron Smiths Lane, called Pattack Waddy, of two wheels or there abouts, any person, or persons, have any inheritance, right, title, interest or mortgage, claim thereon they are hereby required to make known the same to *Nilloba Bhickajee Versovahker*, at the office of the Ecclesiastical Registrar, within the Fort, opposite to St. Thomas's church, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, shall be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1837.

जाहेर नामा

हा पत्रा वरून वर्तमान कळविलें आहे कीं गंगाभागिथी लक्षुमिबाई ती कैलासवासि आत्माराम तुकाजी गंडे सिंपी मुंबैकर हिंदु याची स्त्रि ई ची वाडि येक ताउ माउ झाउ झाडोया मुद्दां मुंबैमधें कोल्या बाहेर लव्हार चाळिंत दोन राटाची आहे बनाम पताक वाडो ती तीणे आपली सत्ता साहेबी सहवर्तमान विकुन टाकली व बाकत दोल्हा त्याजवर कोण्हाचा गाहाण पाणाचा कींवा वर गारीसीचा कींवा सत्ता साहेबाचा दा असल्यास त्यास हा पत्रा कळवले काहे कीं ते त्याणे निळोबा भाकाजी वेसावें कर कोल्यात देवळा समोर इल्कासियस्टाकाल रजिस्टराचे हफीसात आज पासोन १४ दी वसांत कळवावें नसल्यास त्याचा ता कींवा त्याचा दावा रद बातल ता[illegible] अकटोबर मुन्

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GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1837.

No. 453.—Lieutenant Ramsay received charge of the Bar Department at Deesa, from Lieutenant Whichelo, the 19th ultimo.

No 454.—Lieutenant Hartley received charge of the Commissariat Department of the Southern Division of the Army, from Captain Stockley, on the 25th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1837.

No. 455.—Major C. Davies, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1837.

No. 456.—Assistant Apothecary Moraes is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 457.—Lieutenant Wichelo received charge of the Commissariat Department of the Northern Division of the Army, from Captain Stuart of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 26th ultimo

No. 458.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. H. Hall of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment at Dhoolia, Bhoodur, and Bhurgaum, consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File, from the 8th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th October, 1837.

No. 89.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 7th of June last, be published for general information and guidance.

Having experienced inconvenience from the absence of information respecting Officers of the Indian Navy, who return to this country on furlough or sick certificate, we desire that the same papers may be given to these Officers as are supplied to Officers of the Indian Army, under similar circumstances, vizt.

A certificate of Leave of Absence.
A certificate of Length of Service.
A certificate of the date up to which pay has been issued.
A certificate that the Government has no demands on the Officer.
A certificate of the date of sailing from Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 2th October 1837.

No. 90.—Mr Purser Charlton, is permitted to proceed down the Coast with leave of absence for one month, the date of the departure of the Ship Euphrates. Mr Sutherland, will act as Purser and Clerk of the Checque. during Mr. Charlton's absence.

Bombay Castle, 10th October, 1837.

No. 91.—Assistant Moraes, is placed at the disposal o the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in tha Branch of the Service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col. *Secy to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £ (500) five hundred pounds to each of the undermentioned gentlemen of the civil service.

Mr. R. D. Luard.
" P. Scott.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1837.

Mr. Henry Beyts, is appointed to act as stipendiary commissioner in the court of requests.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1837.

Mr. B. Noton, Assay master, resumed charge of his duties, in the Assay department, on the 1st instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. H. TOWNSEND, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE.

The alterations in the Post Office for the delivery of letters being now completed, parties wishing to have Boxes are requested to make application to the Post Master General.

F. BOURCHIER,—*Post Master Genl*

Bombay, 9th Ootober 1837.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to dispatch the Honorable Company's Steamer "Hugh Lindsay" to Suez on the 22nd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1837.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 4th instant.....	Chests	367
Ditto from 5th instant, to this day.....		20
	Chests	387

MALWA.

Pass granted on the 22nd ultimo	Chests	58

IMPORTED

From the 22d November 1836, to the 3rd instant	Chests	19,765
Dittto from the 4th to 10th instant.....	"	"
	Total	19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d Nov 1836. to the 3rd instant	Chests	18,946½
Ditto from the 4th to the 10th instant.....	"	31
	Chests	18,977½

J. TAYLOR,—*Opium, Agent.*

Bombay, 11th October 1837.

DURPUN.—13TH OCTOBER, 1837.

The season which is just over, seems to have been on the whole very favourable. With the exception of one or two Talookas in the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur, there has been an abundant fall every where. Besides the damage done to cultivation in low grounds in the districts of Goojrat by heavy rains and inundation, the crops have suffered very little; and they are reported to be in the most favourable condition and promise a rich return to the labours of the hard working husbandman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Adverting to your remarks in the Courier of this day on the Post Office, will you allow me to ask, upon what principle you advocate the Government at home enforcing commanders of private ships to take letters without any remuneration whatever, although they are subject to high penalties should they infringe any of the Post Office regulations.

It is true that the imposition has been long practised upon us, but that can hardly be considered a good reason for its continuance. It is but an act of tardy justice, in fact a matter of right, not of favor. Should the Government order you to fill your columns with their advertisements without paying for the same, and enforce it, would you not think it a little hard, and my ship is just as much my private property as your paper is yours,

I am &c.
A COMMANDER.

Bombay 11th October 1837.

*** Our correspondent has in some degree misunderstood the scope of our observations. We presume there are few who would grudge the small portion of the sea-postage to Commanders, *if it were levied without serious inconvenience to the public*. The policy of enforcing the receipt of packets on board Ships has long been a subject of discussion, but we agree with those who think that even *if it be a hardship* to the *individual*, it is one of those cases which are justifiable by their comparative importance to the public interests.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR MR EDITOR,—Your contemporary the Gazette, I cannot but allow, gives us a great deal of highly interesting local information, but he in some cases, does not enter sufficiently into detail to satisfy the minds of his "Constant readers." For instance in his paper of to-day he informs us very correctly no doubt, that the 15th Regiment compose part of the Garrison of Bombay, and that they commenced firing at a Target on Monday last and continued it until yesterday, but he forgets to say, how often they *hit it*, which omission is very tantalizing to people in general, but especially so to your Military readers.

Hoping that your superior means of obtaining information and general judgement in conducting your extremely interesting Journal, may enable you to supply this deficiency.—Believe me,

Your's &c.
TOM TROT.

13*th October*, 1837.

*** Our other avocations prevented us from Trotting over to the Target ground yesterday afternoon, we will however endeavour before our next number to obtain for our Correspondent the very important and interesting information he requires.—ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I was much edified by the luminous epistle of eighteen hands in your last paper, he has no doubt made it plainly appear that the people of the Bombay Presidency, (except himself) are the greatest fools in the world, nay; that our asinine qualities, are only equalled by those of the Arab Horse which wretched animal no one, but a costermonger, will again dare to make use of.

I was, Mr Editor, (until enlightened by 18 hands) one of those deluded mortals who imagined that there were some few good qualities to be found in the Arab Horse, in a remarkable degree, docility, activity and courage to wit: nay God help me! I cannot even yet get rid of the prejudice.

On the race course the Arab is no doubt inferior to the English racers, but by no means in that degree generally supposed, were the Horses to run for 20 or 30 miles, instead of $\frac{1}{10}$ of those distances, and with moderate weights, there is but little doubt but that the powers of the lettle Arabs would shine forth very different from the estimation in which they are held at present, witness little Hookey at Bangalore, Standing 13 hands 2 inches, running 30 miles with 10 stone in 1½ hours, with such ease that he appeared able to have gone another 10 miles at the same rate. "Eighteen hands" speaks of hunting (at which noblest of sports *he is evidently an adept*) and allows the Arab some advantage in turning quickly. Bless the man? over any thing but a dead plain, the Arab is altogether and out of all comparison superior, as far as getting over the ground goes, to every other description of horse with which I am acquainted, and in respect of facing a boar and running into him he is even still more pre-eminent.

His extreme quietness, and indefatigableness render him the best of hacks, so that his inferiority to the Cape or English horse is very appearent only in short races and heavy draught.

I have perhaps been eating dirt by the bushel all this time, but I have an Arab horse now in my stable who has more than once carried me 40 miles in 3 hours, going his own pace; and moreover who has trotted, with me on his back (12 stone), 24 miles in two hours, and looking at him, I cannot convince myself that my favorites are such miserable donkies as Monsieur "18 hands" would make them out; and this Gentlemen may rest assured that, though he may keep his feet out of the dirt, he will never take first spear against. FOURTEEN-TWO,

30*th September*, 1837.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER KEPT AT DHOOLIA FOR SEPTEMBER.

In.	cent.		In.	cent.	
1st.....	0	16	21st.....	2	50	Thunder and
3rd.....	0	4	22nd.....	"	41	[Lightning.
6th.....	0	9	23rd.....	"	8	
17th.....	1	11	25th.....	"	60	Thunder and
			26th.....	"	14	[Lightning.

Total Inches.... 5 13 cents.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—14TH OCTOBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Evr.
Saturday.....	0 11 7	11 26
Sunday, ...	11 44	2 0
Monday.....	0 20	0 36

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sel.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	112	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	100¼	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	99¼	99½
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....	1 | 9	1 | 9
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	221½
Sovereigns each.....	10¾	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
K. Finlay.....	Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co.....	14th instant....	China	
H. C. Sloop of War Amherst.....	Superintendent Indian Navy.....	16th do.....	Persian Gulf.....	
H C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.....	Do. ditto....	22nd do.....	Suez.....	
Blake.....	Do. Duncan Gib & Co...	1st November.	China	
Tory	Do. ditto....	15th do.....	Liverpool..	
Sarah.....	Do. Grey & Co.	15th Do.....	London...	
Walmer Castle	Do Skinner & Co	With dispatch..	China	
Mary Dugdale	Do. W. Nicol and Co.....	do.....	Do.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Capt. Hennell, Asst. Rest. P. Gulph, from Persian Gulph.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surg. D. Davies, Medical Est. to Ahmedabad.
Lieut. and Adjt. Stephenson, M. E. Rt. to Kamptee.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Landon, 16th Regt. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Poona, on the 8th instant, Quarter Master Serjeant John Gregory, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13th.—Grab Mahamoody, Shariffally, Nacodah, from Malabar Coast, 13th Sept.

Passengers.—13 Natives.

Do.—Schooner Emily, R. H. Childs, Master, from Bushire, 27th Sept., 1837.

Passengers. S. Hennell, Esq., Rest. Persian Gulph, Captain Ingalsby, &c., I. N., Lieut. Kempthorn, I. N.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12th.—French Barque Aimable Victoire, J. Baron, Master, to Bourbon.

Do.—The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, Lieut. J. P. Porter in Charge, to Sea.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Brig of War Euphrates, Sloop of War Amherst, and Cutter Margaret.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, Allerton, John Knox, Asia, and Orient.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Regia, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese, and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1837.

The *Schooner Emily* returned yesterday morning from the Persian Gulph which she left on the 27th ult., bringing, not the August overland Mail, but packets containing duplicates merely of letters dated in April. The Syrian Route has now we think been fairly and sufficiently tried and tested, and vexatious and mortifying as the result has been, it is no other than we have invariably calculated upon.

How very acute they are at Calcutta; the *Hurkaru* has now discovered that the *Berenice* "*burnt her boilers*." and as it's powers of invention and imagination are at work we may next expect to hear that she *burst* them too, and as the tale *vires acquirit eundo*, we should not be surprised a week hence to find a sad account of the *melancholy loss of the Berenice* in the columns of our cotemporary. We are at a loss to conjecture how the cause of India, the cause of steam communication, be it limited or comprehensive, is to be served by this description of fiction now rising up out of the Calcutta hot bed. That the *Berenice burnt* her boilers, or that any part of her machinery other than her shaft received any damage, we according to the best information which we can obtain deny, and say in answer that the first information we had of this important discovery was through the *courtesy* of our brother of the *Hurkaru*. Let him eschew then the expressions with which his leader is so prominent, "*that the Bombay folks have now a brilliant choice between gross carelessness, or the most crafty ignorance, for accident is out of the question.*" If so serious a mishap should eventually turn up, and the microscopic eyes of our Engineers magnify, with a power of vision second only to that betrayed by the Calcutta folks, some speck of rust into a burning of vast dimensions, we fear we shall be compelled to send the *Berenice* to Calcutta for necessary repairs, in this respect as we are satisfied nothing less than some Calcutta Watchmaker would be able to manage workmanship of such extreme minuteness.

We had hopes that the discussion which has ensued on the subject of Coals for the *Berenice*, would by this time have happily terminated, and that we should have been enabled to announce that the probability of a supply would not interfere with the arrangement for the dispatch of that Steamer in it's regular course. We have heard from good authority, that there is still a probability of coals arriving in time from England; as by the best intelligence to be had here they would have been dispatched in sufficient time to provide the *Berenice* with her necessary stock, which will not be required yet for some weeks to come. At the same time, we are most anxious that the question should be satisfactorily adjusted, for there appears to us some misconception as to the nature of the offer which the Chamber of Commerce appears to have made. When Government called upon it for information relative to the supply of coal, as was to be anticipated from the imperfect manner in which such matters are usually settled, we find the Government on one side and our merchants on the other, directly at issue on the original proposal of the Chamber of Commerce, with respect to the price at which coals were to be supplied. Our statement with respect to the offer of a Mercantile house has certainly been called in question and it's accuracy disputed by very good authority. When the points of debate are not throughly understood, and one party, (the Government,) considers the other as bound directly or impliedly by the offer of the Chamber of Commerce, and which offer the other party interprets in a different sense, it is impossible for us without an inspection of the documents to judge fairly between the opposite opinions The Government we believe considered the Chamber of Commerce pledged to deliver coal without any profit, and that the freight, beyond the prime cost, should be calculated merely to cover the expences of Ballast, or the least possible freight which under the circumstances could be demanded. The Government further we believe maintains that the offer which it made of Rupees 15 per. ton covered every proper charge, calculating at 1s. 9½d. the rupee. The opposite party as we understand required about 20 Rupees and made out a private statement of charges, to which the Government refused to subscribe, and calculated the Rupee at 1s. 8d. There therefore was a question of the value of the Rupee only, independent of the fairness or unfairness of any charges, which was sufficient to create a considerable difference and to set all adjustment at defiance until this preliminary could be arranged. But what say our merchants? They reply that although *an offer* to supply the Government at a low rate was certainly made some time since by the Chamber of Commerce; yet that it was not accepted,—that if the Government had accepted the offer, instead of rejecting it, the Chamber of Commerce would have made the requisite arrangements for the supply, and which (being effected upon a large scale) it would have been enabled to do, to more advantage and less cost to Government, than could be expected from an individual with respect to a quantity which has been privately forwarded on speculation. The merchants we believe represent that the offer made to Government was 19 Rupees and a fraction and that this was barely sufficient to cover the cost and expences. With these widely differing positions it is impossible for us to decide without further information, and we hope that some arrangement may yet be effected which may save the necessity for further discussion We certainly understood, and Dr. Lardner's pamphlet fortifies this opinion, that coal might and would be delivered at Bombay at 25 shillings the ton; and if the Government is impressed with the belief that it ought to be, we cannot gainsay it's reluctance to pay a sum exceeding that estimate:—at the same time, if our merchants hold the Coals now in Bombay under such circumstances that they cannot, with reference to the interests of their constituents, part with them at the *minimum* we cannot impute any thing to them. There appears to us a thorough misconception which we pray may be arranged, and we think by making it a matter of reference, which may yet be honorably offered and accepted, that the *juste milieu* may be arrived at.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPTEMBER 29.

The *Berenice* burnt her boiler, but not slightly; we forget how many new plates she required, but they were very numerous. Why this interesting fact has been so carefully kept secluded from the public, it is difficult to understand. Candour on the part of those in fault would seem to require a confession of their error. We are sorry to perceive, that this hole-and-corner sort of proceeding should have the sanction or connivance of our Bombay contemporaries, for it would be absurd to suppose them one and all ignorant of the fact. Main *shafts fractured. broken water tanks*, and *burnt boilers!* the services of the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* rendered unavailable! The Bombay folks have now a brilliant choice between gross carelessness or the most crafty ignorance, for accident is out of the question. May Heaven send the Steamer better officers, or the officers better boilers, shafts and tanks.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPTEMBER, 29.

The Meeting at the Town Hall to-day was very numerously attended, but the proportion of natives was small in consequence of the holiday. We annex a copy of the Resolutions and Address. On no occasion have we witnessed a more perfect cordiality or more hearty union in a public Meeting. Politics were most properly excluded from the speeches, as well as from the Address, and the latter is so carefully and at the same time so elegantly worded, that the most radical Whig, as well as the most ultra Tory, will put his name to it with equal pleasure.—*Calcutta Courier, September* 29.

EUROPE.

THE WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

The national rejoicing at the defeat of the Westminster Radicals shows, to demonstration, what is in the national heart. Within our recollection no choice of a representative ever caused so anxious a suspense for the short time during which it was undecided; certainly no election ever brought out, more eagerly, bitterly, and scandalously, the whole virulence of the revolutionists; and as certainly none ever gave them a more signal overthrow. Radicalism had all the advantage of the ground; Conservatism was wholly taken by surpise. The faction had coolly prepared all their measures; and their demand of Sir Francis Burdett's resignation was merely the result of that preparative. His acquiescence was unexpected by the majority of his old Westminster friends. His principles, excepting in personal points of aversion to the vulgar insolence of the O'Connell tyranny, and his extreme disgust for the mendicant himself, were scarcely known. On the whole, his defiance of the faction whom he had so long led, was regarded as the sure precursor of his downfal.

We have no idea of panegyrizing Sir Francis Burdett. For many a year we have been compelled to resist the hasty and hazardous conceptions which he propagated through the people. Even in his present change, we have no more consideration for the individual than we should have for any other man merely on the evidence that his eyes were opened at last, that he had abjured his early follies, and been made aware, in his mature understanding, of the public perils which he had laughed at in his youth. If the triumph now gained had been merely the triumph of Sir Francis Burdett we should not have thought it worth more congratulation than that of the accession of any other vigorous mind to the general muster-roll of the national cause.

But we now have Sir Francis Burdett advocating the permanency of the monarchy, the vigour of the laws, the subordination of the populace, and the integrity of the constitution! In his address to his supporters for West-

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minster he applauds them for their exertions in the cause of "our well-established and long proved institutions, under which," he adds, "we have enjoyed more real liberty, more general prosperity, accumulated more reverence in the world, and advanced further in the progress of civilisation, than ever fell to the lot of any people in former times, or is, as he sincerely believes, the lot of any other nation in the present day!" He loftily pronounces that the grand object of his present struggle is,—"to maintain those advantages unimpaired, though not unimproved;" and concludes by protesting against its being considered in any degree "a personal question." No. "The name or interests of any candidate are of no importance compared with the great cause, which is neither more nor less than the preservation of the laws and the constitution of England."

It was this declaration which conquered for Sir Francis Burdett, and, let our words be marked, in this declaration any man will conquer whom his countrymen believe to have ability enough to fight their battle in Parliament, and sincerity enough to keep his faith to the end. We say that there is a fund of political virtue and political courage in the heart of England which has not been exhausted, however it may have been concealed; we say that there is scarcely a spot of England, however barren to the eye, in which there is not a mine of sterling patriotism underneath. We say that the man who casts a despairing eye upon the people of England sees not, because passion or petulance, timidity or laziness, raise a mist before his eye. The vigour is there, if he has but the sense to acknowledge it or the heart to glow with it. This is human nature, not merely in England, but in every nation and age of mankind. There never was an instance in history where a confidence in the popular virtue was not repaid by a sudden display of that virtue In the periods of oppression by an invader, in the reign of despotisms, in the oppression of baronial tyrants, in every casualty of national annals, the moment the avenger exhibited himself a kindred multitude started up around him. No matter whether the impulse, like the injury, were religious or political, individual wrong or national insult, the power of the human heart expended itself at once and rose before the eye; nobility of nature vindicated its origin, the nakedness of the champion was armed by the sacredness of his cause; and thus, clothed in more than triple steel, he went forth to a contest in which principle was victory.

We have thought too little of this great and salutary truth of late years. When Radicalism raised its outcry, and the people were silent in surprise, we were too apt to think that they had lost the faculty of speech. When faction libelled every great establishment of the state, we seemed to think that the nation was incapable of being moved by the most imminent consciousness of danger, or that the Englishman had suddenly lost the common faculties of self-preservation, and had quietly made up his mind to see his Church, his laws, his loyalty, and his freedom trampled into the dust before his face; that he had suddenly become paralyzed in all his senses, and was prepared to see his property and his children's property at the mercy of revolution: that he had lost, among his other departed senses, the sense of ridicule, and could see without scorn the baboon tricks and clownish fopperies of a race of the most vulgar pretenders to public station, the most miserable swindlers of public faith, and the most rapacious, selfish, and indecent graspers at official emolument that ever made public life at once laughable and disgusting. Yet all those faculties and feelings were as much in existence as ever, required only to be called forth for their national display. Our Parliamentary guides have thought too little of this; they had looked to Parliament, and have forgotten the people; half a dozen votes, more or less, have shot them up from despair to triumph, or plunged them down from triumph to despair. They were engrossed by the play and sparting of the little fountain within, while they forgot the quiet expense and resistless flow of the great river which fed the the fountain without The meeting at Glasgow might have shown them what a response lay in the bosom of the neglected oracle. Was Sir Robert Peel prepared for the effect which his words instantaneously produced there? We say that there his not a province of England in which the same call would not have produced the same answer; we say that the whole circuit of the land is void, that the whole atmosphere is charged, and that the single sound of a patriot's eloquence would be echoed and re-echoed by answering thunders round the whole horizon.

In the immediate example, we regard Sir Francis Burdett's declarations as of the very first importance. He is the convert of necessity. He, indeed, gives his reasons "upon compulsion." And what pre-eminent reason? The peril of all that we hold dear. On what compulsion? The perfect knowledge that nothing but unmasking the conspirators can save the country. And who is it that thus gives us the benefit of his knowledge? Perhaps the man who knows best the designs, habits, and principles of the conspirators. As an individual, he must have been incapable of descending to conspiracy. But it was utterly impossible for the leader of Radicalism for upwards of a century to escape at least the occasional view of its physiognomy. Like the spectators of Catiline in the streets of Rome, he must have marked its ferocity of gesture, and its gloom of countenance, even though he were not admitted into the cavern of the conspiracy, and shared the pledge cemented with blood against the liberties of the land. The distinction between Radicalism as it was and as it is, amounts to this, that always wicked, it was once weaponless; it is now armed, armed by the common enemy of England, Popery—invigorated by the O'Connell faction with a strength not its own, and actually controlling an insulted country through the venality of a time-serving Cabinet. It is the consciousness of this sudden power which has roused the member for Westminster into sudden resistance, and, we trust, will rouse the country into resolution. His error from the beginning was that of disregarding consequences. With the Parliamentary men of his party he continually upheld the rash conception that when evil did not directly break forth it could not exist. With reasoners of this order precaution is a folly. The serpent's eggs are not to be trampled on, because they are not yet hatched; the clothes of the plague-stricken are not to be burned because the whole population is not yet in the grave. But these holiday times are past, the feeble dynastry of the Greys has given way before the rougher sincerity of the Republican. If we had a Parliament peopled with such men as the Whalleys, Walkleys, and Leaders, we should have a revolution in a twelvemonth. If Sir Francis Burdett has found out his error at last that the country is in danger; that the democracy which he so long thought to be a mere lapdog, is a tiger; and that the Jesuit faction, which he described as a mere gathering of obscure priests and ragged mendicants, is a daring, desperate, and blood-thirsty conspiracy; and if, upon this conviction, his tongue has been loosed, his faculties have been awakened, and he has made the first use of them to send out to the nation a warning voice against the treason, what shall we pronounce of the act and the doer, but that the one was as essential as the other was honourable.

We take the words of Sir George Sinclair on this subject. Sir George is one of the manliest and most uncompromising of the constitutional members of the House of Commons; a friend to the Church, the King, and the people. In his address, at the head of the Westminster deputation, to Sir Francis the day before the nomination of the candidates, he openly pronounced, and accounted for the Baronet's abandonment of all the wild partisanship which had once marked his career. "There was," said he, "a distinguished man in ancient times, to whom many of his countrymen had no other objection than that he was called 'The Just,' and there are many persons, Sir Francis, who, on the present occasion, have no other objection to offer against you than that you have preferred the welfare of your country to every consideration of a personal nature. (Great cheering.) You have made sacrifices, of all others the most painful to a generous mind; I mean the sacrifice of at least running the risk of severing the ties of many ancient regards, cemented through a long course of years; because you know that it is *impossible* for you, consistently with the views you entertained respecting the welfare and happiness of your country, to support those individuals whom in former times you deemed it a duty to stand by." (Great cheering.)

Sir Francis Burdett, in his reply, after some general remarks on the election, observed, "Gentlemen, it must be obvious to you that, as far as I am personally concerned, nothing could be more inconvenient, nothing in fact could be more personally distressing, than to come forward on the present occasion. Why, gentlemen, I can have no personal object to induce me to fight this great constitutional battle. (Cheers.) My motives are solely those of a public nature. *The present is a crisis in England*, The true friends of the constitution are pushed on beyond the limits of rational liberty; they are pushed into a dangerous path by a power which they would, but *cannot control*, a power dangerous, most dangerous, even to themselves. (Cheers.) The matter which is at stake is the *constitution*. There are at the present moment many wild schemes to improve the constitution, a constitution of which we all know experimentally the value. Now, I do not approve of those schemes. Gentlemen, there is now behind the Government a party more powerful than the Government itself. Lord Chatham spoke of a power behind the throne that was greater than the throne. But surely we cannot help seeing that, however the fact may be denied by Ministers, there is a power *below them*—(vehement cheers)—a power which is greater than any they possess; a power which is pressing them on in a course that will lead them to consequences which they will abhor and detest. (Loud cheers) Gentlemen, I think that we are not only doing our duty in supporting the prerogatives of the King upon the throne, but in maintaining the just rights of the *privileged orders*; rights which were given for the general benefit, and which, if they are infringed in any degree, will be followed by the destruction of the very principle upon which our constitution is founded. We are doing what Ministers themselves ought to thank us for doing; that is, we are opposed most determinedly and resolutely to those persons who support Ministers from no regard that they have for them, nor for any respect for their principles or politics; on the contrary, who give them their support because they know they can take advantage of their weakness, and make use of the Ministers as tools, who imagine they are using those men as tools.

Now in this man, we have the important instance of an individual forced by the strong reason of the thing into a total change of his public opinions. By this change he has nothing to gain but a great deal of obloquy, a great deal of trouble, and the certain *loss* of a popularity which he has sustained for thirty years. With him no object of personal ambition can be in question. He declares himself against the Cabinet in the same breath in which he declares against the rabble; he has kicked down the ladder by which meaner minds are hourly ascending into popular fame and public emolument; and stands at this moment excluded from both by his voluntary deed. The reason is—that danger exists, and he sees the danger—that his place in society gives him the power of calling to the nation to be on its guard, and he has called accordingly. We now take the contrast. There is not a man among the present Ministers who has not in his time pronounced the opinions which Sir Francis Burdett is now vilified for holding. But they have been made Ministers; and from this moment have totally changed their language. Have they changed their minds? No. The parrot that speaks as the old maid or the menial that teaches him, has changed his mind as much as any saint or sinner of the Cabinet, from the somnolent piety of Lord Glenelg to the rampant bacchanalianism of Lord Melbourne. The Premier was a Tory as long as he could get any official nest for the lazy repose of his principles. Lord John Russell was an abhorrer of popular innovation as long as his employers set their faces against national overthrow. The Lords Glenelg and Palmerston having never pretended to any principle beyond that of getting all they could, and keeping all they could get—standing in the market with the dignity of a hackney coach ready for every mans hire, and made by nature and art, like a negro, for drudgery in chains, deprive history of its sting. Of those we shall say nothing; for nothing can be said but that one of them has humbly served seven Cabinets and the other eight, and would wear the liveries to receive the wages of as many more, without thinking of any thing deeper than the amount of their pay. In one of his Parliamentary speeches, we have Lord Melbourne thus giving his opinion on the kind of Government into which every hour of his official life is now plunging the empire. "In my view of the matter, Mr. Speaker, the Sultan of Constantinople, the Shah of Persia, and the Dey of Algiers are subject to a more efficient responsibility than the leaders of a *Democratic* Assembly."—Again. "Sir, it is a great maxim in politics, sanctioned by antiquity, that forms of government are often destroyed and changed into those most opposite to them, by measures which wear the appearance of favouring, extending, and confirming the fundamental principles of such Governments. Oligarchies have been overthrown by the attempt to render them more oligarchical, and laws of the most democratical tendency have produced the ruin of democracies. This is an important principle at the *present* moment. It is founded on the great moral truth that *excess always produces the very evil that it intends to shun*. My impression is, that the real consequence of adopting any measure such as is proposed, will be to impair the strength of the popular part of the constitution." So much for the Tory Lord Melbourne's notions on the necessity of a sweeping Reform, exactly the Reform which the Whig Minister Lord Melbourne supports, with all his might and main, every night of the Session.

Now let us hear another authority, Lord John Russell, while he was yet acting, in the rear rank of the Whigs, and had no hope of being Minister of the Radical. "I beg Sir," says the noble weathercock, "to say, that I do not agree with those who oppose all and every system of Reform. I agree in the propriety of *disfranchising such boroughs as are notoriously corrupt*, and I will give my consent to any measure which will restrict the duration of Parliament to three years. I cannot, however, pledge myself to support a measure that goes the length of proposing an enquiry into the general state of the representation; because such an enquiry is calculated to throw a slur upon the representation of the country, and to fill the minds of the public with vague and indefinite alarms. The Hon. Baronet had complained that the Reformers were wild and visionary theorists, and had called on the House to state where those wild and visionary theorists were to be found. If the Hon. Baronet did not know where to find them, he would refer him to those persons who had advised him during the last Session to bring forward his celebrated motions for annual Parliaments and universal suffrage!"

Yet in the teeth of these declarations, we have the Cabinet supporting the wildest visions of those visionaries, and the Premier and Lord John dreaming away, in their revolutionary bed of roses, as heavily as any Barras or Hume of them all. We have before our eyes the Treasury battalion marched down, rank and file, to fight for the rankest and most boastful of the democrats themselves—Mr Leader, the elected of Ministers, though the rejected of Westminster. We see Sir Rufane Donkin running down, with his ordnance pen behind his ear, to vote for Mr Leader. Sir Henry Parnell, shutting up his paymaster books, to be just in time for Mr Leader. The Majesty of Cabinet law, Mr Attorney-General Campbell, locking his escrutoir upon his half-finished pamphlet of legal ignorance and official zeal, his second abortion on Church-rates, to give the weight of his plumper to Mr Leader. The *introuvable* functionary, Lord Palmerston himself, principitating his toilet, and coming full speed with his mustachios half incomplete, and his reputation as an Adonis hazarded for ever, to show how rigorously a Cabinet Minister can do his duty, and vote for the hero of annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and universal democracy. Does any man believe, or can any man in his senses believe, that those personages cared a straw for Mr. Leader personally or that it would have given them half the trouble to know that he was to be hanged? No? They were under orders their mission was ministerial, they were as much on duty as if they had been rung up from their desks by the bell in Lord Melbourne's closet. The whole matter was one of Cabinet necessity, and, notwithstanding all this aggregate of clerks, the Cabinet was beaten. The triumph was England's. The defeat was not of the *late* member for Bridgewater; nor of the mere sans-culotte faction, the Canons of Westminster; if was the defeat of the O'Connell Administration, on their own ground too, with all their official forces mustered, with all their rabble auxiliaries let loose, the cautious Reformer, the headlong Reformer, the the weathercock Reformer, and the rotten Reformer, all regimented for the occasion; with Joseph Hume and his gang, not hovering, as of old, on the skirts of the field, with the *prudence* of that truly selfish waiter on fortune, but for once pressing into the front, and only coming to swell the slaughter. Let the country mark this, and see what can be done by manly resistance. Let Englishmen be awakened by this, and acquire the knowledge that they have only to exert their natural force, and they are free. Let Sir Robert Peel and the other leaders of the national feeling be taught by this to understand at last that the nation are ready to second them, if they will but come forward; that the empire is demanding why they still hesitate; and that the first unfurling of the constitutional flag, with a determination to plant it on the ruins of the O'Connell Cabinet, would be hailed by every honest voice in the empire as the pledge of victory.—*Blackwood's Mag.*

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

The House of Commons have lately had under their consideration a singular system of fraud practised in filling up the subscription lists of the Railway Companies. The Parliamentary conditions on which acts are passed for the formation of those companies demand that at least half the estimated expense of the railway shall be *bona fide* first subscribed. Complaints, however, were lately made, that some of the Railway Companies which had occasion for more names to their lists, made them up in the very summary mode of getting any body, with or without money, to sign. Thus paupers put down their names handsomely for thousands of pounds, and received in return from half a crown to five shillings for their liberal encouragement of the arts and sciences. This has been brought out largely in evidence in one of the most popular of the railways; probably has been pursued to a great extent in the majority of those existing. The company, however, at present before the House, deny having had any thing to do with this curious traffic as a company, and say, that the whole was the work of private individuals for private purposes. Let this be as it will, the public effect would be, to hoodwink the public and the legislature, and to represent establishments as flourishing and popular when they were cramped and pauperized. The rage for the railways has happily subsided. Three-fourths of them were absolute bubbles, never capable of being finished, and never intended to lead to any thing but the discharge of the subscriber's money into the pockets of the rabble of solicitors, agents, clerks, engineers, and directors who have started up in such mushroom abundance all over the kingdom. Some will be completed, which are called for by the necessities of the country, but we shall be saved from the infinite cuttings-up and disfigurings of the land by a succession of huge piles of brick and mortar which could never pay for their own repairs, and which must, in a few years, break down and load the soil with their ruin.

The public disappointment has been such, that a reaction has taken place, and the unpopularity of railways is likely to be as irrational as their past favour. If this shall be so, a large portion of the blame must fall on the heads of the men of pretended science, who have been guilty of either intentional falsehood in their estimates, for what is scarcely less culpable, of giving in estimates of whose inaccuracy they suffered themselves to remain ignorant. If this is to be all the dependence that the public are to place upon the formal reports of professional engineers, then who can wonder that the public should shrink from having any thing to do with them? A letter which lately appeared in the Times states the estimate in the case of the Liverpool Railway to be actually but *one-third* of the real expense. The letter, which goes minutely into the transaction, sys, that the original capital proposed to be raised being L.510,000 in 1825, they have since found themslves committed to add to the capital in successive years until it amounted to L.1,224,375. And by the Bill now before the House, in which it is stated that this million and upwards has been expended in the undertaking, the company come for leave to raise L.400,000 more! since additional works are required for the completion of the railway. But the estimates present a not less singular result.

The entire length of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, including the two tunnels, each a mile long, is about thirty-two miles. The original estimate of the engineers was L.16,000 a-mile. It has already cost, L.38,260 a-mile: and by the present estimate will cost L.12,000 more, or L.50,000 a-mile.

Whatever may be the fault here, nothing can be plainer than that a very extraordinary degree of rashness must have pervaded the whole undertakings. No fraud is alleged, nor is there any suspicion of fraud; but if science is so slack in its calculations, there must be very little use in science.

The London and Birmingham Railway is now the prominent object. It has already cost three millions of money, of which not a shilling has been returned, the line being only in progress. The original calculation was, that it could be completed at L. 22,000 a-mile, or L.2,500,000 in the whole. But the company are now before Parliament, asking to raise their capital to L.45,00,000, or L.40,000 a-mile. And this, as the letter observes, when the undertaking is only about half finished. In the course of a year or two this estimate will doubtless be raised to the Liverpool standard of L.50,000 a-mile.

All this should not produce despair; but it should produce caution. What can have become of the slates and pencils of the engineers? They have seen railways in action these twenty years; it is scarcely possible that every detail of their expenses should not have been familiar to them. Yet when they come to the guidance of a company they seem to have lost their memories. If they tell us, that unexpected obstacles have arisen, we say that the case must be indeed an extreme one in which the true engineer is not prepared to encounter and account for obstacles such as have occurred in the railways in question. A morass here and there, a sudden inclination of the ground, a change of the soil, a tunnel, a river, what more? Or what is there in those which any [illegible] with his eyes open could not anticipate? The cha[illegible] of working the Liverpool Railway seems to have be[illegible] equally heavy. The charge of working is now fou[illegible] be L 1400 a-day. The charge of working the Lo[illegible] and Birmingham Railway will be L.1600 a-day. [illegible] these two railways are two great national instrume[illegible] of such obvious national importance, that if they wer[illegible] be abandoned by the proprietors to-morrow, they ou[illegible] to be adopted by the Government the day after. [illegible] those who are eager for embarking in the fifty other spe[illegible] lations of railways which lead to nothing, and fr[illegible] nothing, running their lines through the moss wh[illegible] scarcely a solitary stage-coach can find a passenger, a[illegible] where there is neither commerce nor manufactures, shor[illegible] learn from the lesson which those powerful compan[illegible] have given, how to look on prospectuses fabricated [illegible] mere adventurers, projects which promise work at a thi[illegible] of its actual cost, and calculations of profits that c[illegible] never be realized. The only way in which those pree[illegible] pitate follies can be avoided would be, by taking th[illegible] whole subject into the hands of Parliament, appointing [illegible] body of the leading engineers, whose character is abov[illegible] all personal objects, and who should be pledged to have [illegible] no part in the actual direction of the railways, and from [illegible] them to obtain a general system of land communication, [illegible] For the railways will go on rashly, if not prudently. They [illegible] will continue to be driven through lines of country totally [illegible] unfitting for them, if they are not put under guidance, and [illegible] the result will be a constant succession of bankrupt companies, with all the misery that accrues from individual [illegible] failure, and all the disturbance that belongs to ruinous [illegible] public speculations.

We say that the railways will go on. Their power over time and space is a temptation that cannot be resisted by a people so active, commercial, and busied as the people of England. To the man of commerce their saving of time in the transmission of goods and the general transaction of business is invaluable. To the public the consequence of this rapidity and ease of transmission must greatly prevent monopolies, the necessity of keeping up goods [illegible] warehouses, and the general and numerous difficulties arising from the obstructions, to forwarding goods, now occasioned by distance, bad roads, and weather At present a vast quantity of goods too heavy or too delicate for land carriage, is sent by canals, or by coasting vessels. The one conveyance is slow, the other uncertain. The canal passage from Birmingham to London takes four days. But by the railway it would probably be little more than six hours. A vast quantity of the Birmingham and Sheffield goods go to the Baltic; from the sudden freezing of the northern ports, four days might make the difference of six months in the northern market.

To the farmer the use of the railways would be of [illegible] markable value. The produce of his land might be conveyed from a distance of a hundred miles to London about the same time as it now takes to carry it to the next village. It takes a day and a night to send his [illegible] from a distance of little more than twenty miles in Es[illegible] besides the expense of his horses, the feed of his serva[illegible] the drunkenness, waste, and the cheating and loiterin[illegible] these servants. He loads the railway, and his hay and him[illegible] are in London within an hour. The cattle driven to Smit[illegible] field, after fifty, or often a hundred miles of travel, com[illegible] in fevered, wasted, and half famished by their bad a[illegible] irregular provender on the road. The time and the expen[illegible] of this travel must be paid for, first by the farmer, a[illegible] next by the public. The expense for a journey of a hundre[illegible] miles has been calculated at a guinea a-head! All thi[illegible] delay, fever, and waste might be avoided by a railwa[illegible] The expense would be comparatively nothing. It w[illegible] even be paid by the superior condition of the ani[illegible] the market. The produce of r[illegible]nds, which [illegible] tance now prevents the fa[illegible] sending to [illegible] arkets. would be conve[illegible] from any distance conveyance of manure, lime[illegible] gravel, bones, and al[illegible] heavy matters necessary for[illegible]e poorer lands, wo[illegible] pidily fertilize the remotest p[illegible]rtions of the kingdom.

They would have other and not less important va[illegible] domestic points of view. By their rapidity of transm[illegible] they would greatly facilitate the police of the country [illegible] apprehension of criminals, and the conveyance of tr[illegible] for the supression of more serious disturbances. In [illegible] they would be of great service in conveying troops w[illegible] instant expedition, either to points of embarkation or defence- Thus the public force might be multiplied, a[illegible] a larger proportion of the military available for foreig[illegible] operations.

All kinds of public works would be highly benefited by the easy transmission of materials from the remoter parts of the kingdom, of slates, stone, and timber from the best quarries and forests. Even private architecture would derive its share of the benefit, and cheap stone from the finest quarries of the kingdom might be the permanent, and beautiful material of our houses instead of mouldering, imperfect, and expensive brick. The personal comforts of the inhabitants of London and all the great towns would be enhanced in a remarkable degree by the increased facility of an escape from the close air and crowded habitancy of the streets. This the public conveyances of England at present facilitate considerably, and the consequence is, that London is the healthiest city of Europe, and even the hot and smoky atmosphere of the manufacturing towns becomes less deleterious to the general health of their people. The Gravesend steam-boats carry thousands and tens of thousands every summer holiday, twenty miles down the Thames, and thus, for a shilling, a day of pure air and innocent pleasure is purchased. The Greenwich Railway, running but three miles, begining in a vulgar suburb and ending in a ditch, has carried 20,000 people to Deptford in a day, even of our bitter spring, and will probably carry ten times the numbe[illegible] when we shall see summer at last. But, how much al[illegible] this would be improved, if, instead of making a holiday excursion a few miles beyond the smoke, the great body, a[illegible] least of the better order of the population, could make the[illegible] country a permanent residence, sleep every night out of town in cottages scattered at all distances round it, in every pic[illegible]turesque and pleasant spot within twenty or thirty miles o[illegible] the great cities. The more opulent, or the less directly compelled to a daily return to the cities, might go further off still, and thus fill the country districts with elegant mansions, encourage the peasantry by their expenditure, intelligence, and example, and in every sense improve the face of England, lovely as it is already. On such accounts we desire the prosperity of the railways, regarding them as one of the most promising means of national prosperity and individual enjoyment. But as we value this noblest of all modern inventions, an invention which seems to us scarcely less than a providential gift, we are anxious that it should not fall into the hands of chicane, and be perverted into the means of great public calamity.—*Blackwoods Mag.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—On Sunday, while a number of people were collected on the roof of a house in the Champs Elysées, to see the procession pass, a child about nine years old, having been allowed to thrust his head through the balustrade, lost his balance, rolled down the roof, and disappeared. The mother fainted. The child, with extraordinary presence of mind, caught fast hold of the lead of the gutter, and remained suspended. A young workman, at the risk of his life, crawled down the roof, and, seizing the child by its dress, assisted it to retain its hold until a ladder was got out of the fifth floor window whereby it was saved. The poor mother, on recovering herself, was nearly fainting again with the joy of finding her child unhurt at her knees.—*Times.*

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